The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,286.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 13. 1787.

THEATRE, DUNDEE.

11th August, 1787.

His MAJESTY's SERVANTS from the Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh, will open the above Theatre in a few days, with the COMIC OPERA of

LIONEL AND CLARISSA,

OR,

A SCHOOL FOR FATHERS.

And a COMEDY in two Acts, called,

Bon Ton, or High Life Above Stairs.

☞ The MANAGER most respectfully informs the public, That all the new and revived Comedies, Operas, and Farces, performed at the Theatres Royal, London and Edinburgh, last winter, will be introduced at Dundee during the season, (which will be short), and got up with the strictest attention. And that the Operas may be performed in as complete a manner as possible, five of the first instrumental performers are engaged from Edinburgh. The day of opening, and the particulars of the bill of fare, (when no less than seven new performers will make their first appearance in this city), will be advertised in this paper on Thursday next. The days of playing will be Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Edinburgh, 11th August 1787.

ALEXR. D'ASTI most respectfully informs the Public, That his *New Guide to the French Language*, as advertised in former papers, is now printing.—He begs that those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have or mean to honour him with their subscription, will send their names to his house in Pierie's Close, in the Canongate, facing into Chessels's Court; and the copies annexed to them shall be sent as soon as they are printed.

AT ALEXANDER D'ASTI's ACADEMY,

In Pierie's Close, in the Canongate, facing into Chessels's Court, the following branches of Education are taught; viz.

	Per Quarter.
The French Language in Classes,	L. 1 1 0
The German ditto,	2 2 0
Drawing of Flowers and Landscaps,	2 2 0
Fortification, and drafting Plans in colours,	3 3 0
Fencing,	2 5 0

Young Gentlemen intended for the Army are boarded, and superintended in all the branches attending the Military Profession.

PAINTED FLOOR CLOTH.

PATRICK TAYLOR Painter, returns the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who have honoured him with their employment, his most grateful thanks, and hopes for a continuance of their favours in his line.—He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large, that he has, after a very great trouble and expence, erected a Painted Floor Cloth Manufactory, both figured and plain, the figured upon a plan entirely new in this country, and most elegant, and can be adapted for either dancing rooms, drawing rooms, vestibules, &c. can fit the shape and size of any room. Likewise paints them suitable to the furniture of the rooms, upon six weeks notice. Still continues the carrying on of House, Coach, and Ornament Painting, on the most reasonable terms. Old painted floor cloths renewed the same as before, figured or plain.

Orders taken in at his shop at the sign of the Three Fine [illegible] or at his Manufactory, foot of Chalmers's Close, east side of North Bridge.——Proper encouragement to upholsterers, &c. in town or country.

Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

THERE are claims lodged with the Steward Clerk of Kirkcudbright, for the following Gentlemen to be inrolled as Freeholders of the said Stewartry, at the next Michaelmas meeting, which is to be held on the 9th day of October first, viz.

Alexander Copland, Esq; Surgeon in Dumfries.
Michael Herries, Esq; of Spotts.
William Herries, son of the said Michael Herries.
Thomas Gordon, Esq; of Balmaghie.
William Hannay, Esq; of Bargally.
Johnston Hannay, Esq; of Torrs.
John Bushby, Sheriff-clerk of Dumfries.
John Hay Bushby, son of the said John Bushby.
William Macdowall of Gatehill.
John Aitken, jun. writer in Dumfries.
John Clark, jun. writer in Dumfries.

JOHN BUCHANAN, Depute Clerk.

Kircudbright, Aug. 10. 1787.

FOR SALE by public roup, at the Warehouse of the Whalefishing Company of Aberdeen, upon Saturday the 18th of August current, at twelve o'clock mid-day,

FRom six to seven hundred Seal Skins, mostly of a large size; and also the unexpended Provisions, Stores of the Company's ships on their last voyage, consisting of Beef, Pork, Barley, Cheese, Bread, &c

And upon Saturday thereafter, the 25th day of August current, there will likewise be sold by public roup, at the same place and hour, 100 Tons WHALE and SEAL OIL, and five Tons WHALE BONE.

For farther particulars, apply to James Gibbon merchant in Aberdeen.

At Leith—For Boston, Lincolnshire,

The John and Amy
OF BOSTON,
ROBERT RALSTON Master,
Now lying at Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail as soon as freight offers.

N. B. This Ship has excellent accommodation for passengers, who may depend on the best usage.

Conduct of the Dutch towards the Stadtholder's family, since their emancipation from the Spanish yoke, down to the re-establishment of William III. in the dignity of his ancestors:

[*Concluded*]

ON the death of this Prince, the English were totally disbanded, and the infant Prince was left to their mercy, as the Lovestian faction in Holland thought themselves sure of the Rump in England, who would also be accounted States. In this they were mistaken, for the very next year the Rump made war upon them; and though Charles II. offered to assist them with the fleet which Sir William Batten brought over to him, yet such was their aversion to any thing they thought might conduce to the benefit of the Prince, that they refused the King's assistance; and if Oliver's design of keeping out the King had not tied up his hands considerably, they would have been rooted out as States.

The Dutch having obtained peace from Oliver, were now at peace with all Europe. Now they set themselves to form their Republic without the Prince of Orange; and in order to give their deeds a sanction, the name of God was to be introduced to establish their perfidy and ingratitude, by swearing never to admit of a Stadtholder. Nor did they stop here, but proceeded to impose the same oath upon the Prince himself.

Elated with this success, they made John de Wit Pensionary, or rather Dictator of Holland. De Wit, whose ambition was tainted by the degeneracy of French manners, which now began not only to corrupt Holland, but England, knew that his chief business was to depress the Prince, and thereby arrogate the more authority to himself. Full of this, he suffered the troops of the States to moulder, and their discipline to decay. And through all their garrisons, especially upon the Rhine, instead of the old experienced officers and commanders, de Wit and his faction put the sons of Burgomasters, and such other persons as were without qualifications, so that they were favourers of their faction, and opponents to the Prince.

De Wit, still further elated by this domestic success; which was seconded by the fame of setting fire to the British ships of war at Chatham, became insolent, intolerable, and as negligent as he was arrogant. Louis XIV. availing himself of some particulars, which he stated to Charles II. as derogatory to his honour, and also succeeding by his emissaries upon the venality of that Prince, induced him to prevail with him to violate the triple league, formed between England, Sweden, and Holland, which then bound up his hands. Charles II. came into his views, wherefore the States of Holland found themselves attacked by the very Prince who was in strict alliance with them, in favour of that potentate, for checking whose ambitious views the triple alliance was formed.

At the very time that Louis XIV. was sapping the basis of this alliance, which Charles II. entered into upon the wisest principles of national policy, and with the concurrence and approbation of his subjects, Louis was amusing the Dutch with a treaty, and an offer of his mediation between them and the English, for settling their commerce, particularly in the East Indies. The Dutch, relying on the sincerity of the French, embraced the overture, and took no precautions by land against the blow meditated by the French upon their territories in that quarter.

[illegible] French-man) in his pay, who held a commition from the faction of de Wit, to betray to him all that passed in the States of the Seven United Provinces. This Mambas, at the request of an officer, named Deserches, a Captain in the Prince of Conde's guards, and a kinsman of his, took a journey into France, the winter before the war broke out, for the purpose of informing Louis of the actual state of things in Holland, and to receive farther instructions from his Sovereign.

In the mean time, Louis entered into a strict alliance with the Archbishop of Cologn, and the Bishop of Munster, two implacable enemies to the Dutch, for the loss of some towns of which they deprived them, and, to the utter surprize of the Dutch, he marched with a powerful army to Wise, a small city in the bishoprick of Liege, upon the Maese, where he staid a fortnight, waiting farther intelligence from Mambas.

The Dutch, now alarmed, consulted with the Prince of Orange, whom they allowed a place in the States, though they abjured his being Stadtholder. The Prince, and those who spoke for the nobility, were of opinion, that 10,000 men should be stationed in Maestricht, and that the remainder of the Republic's forces should be encamped at Bodegrave which appeared to be the most advantageous situation for protecting Holland. And that the rest of the places above the Rhine should be abandoned. This proposal was over ruled by de Wit's faction, and although the garrisons upon the Rhine were weak, and but ill provided, yet they made them much weaker, by detaching great numbers out of them to put into Maestricht.

The French King receiving an account of this mismanagement from Mambas, crossed the Maese, routed some Dutch troops which were posted to oppose him, and came before Orsoy, which surrendered to him on the next day. Afterwards Rhinburgh, Dossery, Wessel, Berick, Deudekom, Rees, and Emeric, surrendered to him with little or no opposition. Thus the stubborn obstinacy of the De Witt's faction would sooner behold their country subdued by a foreign power, than receive their hereditary Prince upon constitutional terms.

The French arms were stopped here a while, as the Issel was found not to be fordable, and there were also strong entrenchments on the other side.—But two men came and informed the Prince of Conde that the Rhine, opposite the Toe-hvis was fordable, which being found so, the French King prepared to pass it with his army.

The Prince of Orange, whom in this exigence de Wit's faction permitted to be General, not knowing the man, sent Mombas with a body of horse and foot to guard the passage over the Rhine, that of the Issel being already secured: but Mombas knowing that this would impede the passage of the French, wrote to some of the Deputies of the States, that there was no probability of the French passing the Rhine, but requested that he might put himself into Nimeguen, where it was likely the French bent their march: the Deputies approved of his plan, and gave him orders accordingly. The Prince, who was absent from the camp with a detachment, was surprized on his return to find what was done, and he instantly dispatched some troops to entrench themselves in the station which Mombas had quitted. But, notwithstanding their expedition, they only arrived in time to behold the French on the other side the river, upon which they entrenched their infantry, and ordered their cavalry among the trees from the enemies cannon; and as soon as they perceived some troops arrived on their side, and forming a squadron, they quitted the shelter of the trees; but, instead of charging the French closely, they made a halt, and discharged at so great a distance, that the enemy was not the least annoyed with their fire, which enabled the French to join those who landed first, and secure the passage for their whole army. The foot divided from the horse, and, discouraged at their cowardice, demanded quarters, which the Prince of Conde granted on condition of laying down their arms; but the Duke de Langeville advancing to the brink of the Dutch entrenchment, fired a pistol, whereupon the Dutch discharged a whole volley at the French, by which a considerable number of them fell, amongst whom was Langueville, and the Prince of Conde was wounded. The French upon this stormed the trenches, and put every man to the sword, but such as escaped by flight. The Dutch who were posted upon the Issel, fearing the French should fall upon their locks, abandoned their stations, left the passage free to the French, and the King in person took nine [illegible] Nimeguen, where Mombas posted himself, was one.

The States were now in the utmost consternation. The city of Utrecht surrendered its keys to the king; and, to make their condition more deplorable, the whole country was drenched with water, which retarding the progress of the French troops, the King commanded Marshal Schemberg and Major General Fitzgerald to march into Holland with the army which they commanded in Portugal in 1667, to cut down the dams which fenced out the sea, and thereby overwhelm the emire country belonging to the States.

The Dutch mob, confounded and astonished by the loss of their country, and attacked by two of the most powerful sovereigns in the world by sea, seized upon the two de Wits, Cornelius and John, and sa[illegible] restore the [illegible] year, to the dignity of his ancestors.

The prince being nephew to Charles II. and having never offended him, raised some hopes in the people, that the King would not suffer him to be in a worse condition than the faction of de Wit intended. The French king was also apprehensive on the same head; and therefore, to obviate it, made an overture to the prince, of erecting the sovereignty of Holland into a monarchy, and placing the crown on his head, under the protection of England and France. Such a protection!—but Louis knew how to deal with his brother of England.

When the predicament in which the prince stood at the time of this overture is considered, that Holland was desolated, the other provinces conquered by the French, and that his person, from his very cradle, had been exposed to the most rancorous prejudices by the Leveslein faction; when it is farther considered, that he was now in the most sanguine and ambitious time of life, at an age when youth is most susceptible of pleasures, and most bent in the pursuit of them; that he, William III. should, out of a pure, virtuous, innate love to his country, stand so firm to it, as to reply, "That he would never betray a trust reposed in him, nor violate the liberties of his country, which had been acquired, and long defended by his ancestors."

This marked integrity, which was the characteristic of that prince in every transaction of his life, Providence made this nation a happy instrument in its hands of recompensing with a crown bestowed by the wishes of the people.

Such is the retrospect we promised, of the revolutions in the turbulent States of Holland, which, just as it is at the present day, proves their ingratitude to the family to whose courage and intrepidity they owed their liberties and independence. And such is the picture of the venality and left-handed policy of their democracy, which insnared them in the insidious designs of the Court of France; and as similar causes produce similar effects, we cannot behold their present mad reliance on the professions of French friendship, than as a delusive disposition to yield to the artifices of a nation that never was yet serious in promoting the interest of an ally.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

Aug. 10.

Per Quarter.	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Wheat,	35 to 48		0	Beans,	30 to 32		6
Barley,	23 to 25		0	Tick,	26 to 27		6
Rye,	25 to 27		0	Tares,	30 to 34		0
Oats,	14 to 21		0	Flour per Sack.			
Pale Malt,	33 to 34		0	First,	37		
Amber ditto,	33 to 34		6	Second,	34		
Peafe,	36 to 40		0	Third,	24 to 27		0
Hog Peafe,	26 to 28		0				

LONDON.

A letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, informs, that a schooner had come in there from the island of Marigalante, laden with rum distilled there by a person from Antigua, who has been permitted to settle there, and carry on the distilling business, for the purpose of supplying the American markets. The quality of this rum is said to be equal in goodness to the best Jamaica, and is sold 20 per cent. cheaper.

During the unhappy contest in America, an officer was ordered to a station of extreme peril. Several of those around him suggested many pretexts by which he might evade the dangerous employment assigned him, to which he made this noble reply—"I thank you, my worthy friends, for your solicitude: I know I can easily save my life, but who will save my honour if I should adopt your advice?"

In one of those severe days that happened in the southern provinces, Lord Rawdon sent a grenadier to reconnoitre a rebel post from which his troops were much annoyed. The soldier, with the utmost calmness and intrepidity, examined the ground, notwithstanding the enemy kept up an incessant fire, and wounded him in two or three places. Having deliberately finished his observations, he returned and gave an account of its situation, without betraying the smallest symptom of pain. Lord Rawdon, however, perceiving his blood run very freely, pulled out his purse, and presented it to him, with a warm panegyric upon his heroic conduct. This, however, the generous grenadier refused, saying, that "his acceptance of it would tarnish whatever merit his action may be supposed to have." This brave fellow was soon after promoted, and now commands the very company in which he was then only a private.

Not less [illegible] siege of Savannah, which, when Comte d'Estaign madly proposed to take by a coup de main, Comte Dillon, anxious to signalize his regiment, proposed a reward of 100 guineas to the first of his grenadiers that planted a fascine in the fossé which was exposed to the whole fire of the garrison—but not one offered to advance. Comte Dillon in a rage began to upbraid them with cowardice, to which the Serjeant-Major replied, "Monsieur le Comte, had you not held out a sum of money as the temptation, your grenadiers would have one and all presented themselves."—They did so instantly, and out of 194, of which the company consisted, only 90 returned alive.

A pleasantry of the Duchess of Devonshire—As she was rambling one day in the neighbourhood of Chiswick, she was overtaken by a shower, which o[illegible] fable manner, she asked the good woman if she knew the Duchess of Devonshire? "Know her!" answered the woman—"Aye, God save her; every body has cause to know her here—there never was a better lady born of a woman."—"I am afraid you are mistaken," said her Grace; "for what I can understand of her, she is no better than she should be."—"I see you are no better than you should be," returned the poor woman; "it would be happy for you if you were as good—but you, you'll never be worthy to wipe her shoes."—"Then I must be beholden to you, for they are at present very dirty," answered her Grace. The honest cottager perceiving her mistake, ran with the greatest readiness and humility to perform the office, which was generously rewarded by the Duchess.

It is related of the character, from whom Shakespeare took the idea of his Falstaff, that he was never known to have drank a drop of pure water. But being on his death bed, and acquainted with his approaching fate, he called for a goblet of water. Being asked why he should then think of drinking what he had never tasted before, he replied, "when a person is going to die, it is proper he should be reconciled to his enemies."

We hear Gentleman Harry is going to publish his memoirs written by himself, to which he means to annex the following distinguishing letters, M. A. and F. R. S. We give him credit for his right to assume them, as he has so long been known to be *Master of Arts*, and *Fellow of the Rogue Society*.

The above gentleman having communicated his intention to Barrington, we hear he has received the following remonstrance:—"What the deuce can tempt you to turn author? Are there no kennels to sweep; no shoes to black; no girls to slash for; nor no Quack Doctor's bills to deliver? If you must turn honest to gain a subsistence, do it without turning author, which is the worst and last profession a wise man can or would follow!—An author!—Why you have forgot that an author is the only *pick-pocket* that *starves* by his *profession*."

Extract of a letter from Moscow, June 3. *O. S.*

"I have this minute been informed by a Russian friend, that an English ship was arrived at Kamschatka from China with a cargo of tea and other Chinese goods, which the Captain had disposed of to the Russians there, and took back a cargo of Russian goods fit for the China market, and proposed returning again this year. The Captain said, that two more English ships might be expected at Kamschatka soon. By this means should the trade not be opened through Siberia, still we may expect fresh tea from Kamschatka next winter.

"We are all busy here preparing to receive the young Princes, who are expected to-morrow, and the Court from Cherson is expected the 20th or 25th."

LLOYD's LIST,——*August* 10.

THE Betſey, Mackeevar, from Dublin to New-York, with bale-goods, &c. was caſt away ten miles ſouthward of Egg Harbour, and two of the crew loſt, but chief part of the cargo ſaved.

Captain Cowel, of the Mary, arrived at Liverpool from Jamaica, ſpoke the ſhip ——, Harvey, from Montego Bay to London, who had on board the crew of a London ſhip, which had been loſt on Florida.

The Fortuna, Pieters, from Elsing, is on ſhore to the eaſt of Oſtend harbour.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.—France, 1.
Due.—Ireland, 1.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Aug.* 10.

Brandenburgh, July 21. The army deſtined againſt Holland will conſiſt of 25,000 men, which will begin their movements about the middle of Auguſt. Every diſpatch is uſed in the arſenals at Berlin, in preparing cartouches, &c. Felſch, Privy Counſellor of Finances, goes with the army as Maſter-General de Mollendorf is to be commander in chief.

Vienna, July 25. The overflowing of the Save has utterly deſtroyed all proſpect of a harveſt in the environs of Liſko and Sambor.

Vienna, July 21. The 8th inſtant M. de Wenckiſtern, the Hanoverian Envoy, had his firſt audience of his Imperial Majeſty.

On the 13th of this month, about eleven at night, a polar ſtar of a brilliant red colour was diſcovered in our horizon, being brighter than that which appeared the 14th of laſt May. It was viſible the whole night to the horizon of this city, but was perceptible at Buda only till midnight.

Charles Egon, of Furſtenberg, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Landgrave of Baar and Stuhlingen, Count of Helligenberg and Werdenberg, Baron of Guldenfinder and Werdenberg, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain and Privy Counſellor to his Imperial Majeſty, Chief Preſident of the Society of Arts and Sciences at Prague, Patron of the Society of Agriculture in Bohemia, &c. &c. died here of an apoplexy the 11th inſtant, in the 59th year of his age.

Naples, July 12. A Spaniſh ſhip is arrived here from Tangiers, with an Envoy from the King of Morocco, who has preſented to our Sovereign ſome Barbary horſes, hunting dogs, and divers other animals.

Hague, Aug. 3. Major-General de Grenier, Commandant bearing his own name, Governor of Gertruydenberg, has been diſmiſſed by the States of Holland from his ſeveral employments.

The States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland yeſterday broke M. Verduyne, Colonel of the regiment of Paillardy; M. Bentinck, Colonel of the Dundas regiment; and M. Bons, of the regiment of Hardenbroek.

Laſt Thurſday a ſhocking accident happened at Amersfort: Some perſons being employed in a church in loading bombs and making cartridges, the powder took fire, and occaſioned ſeveral bombs to diſcharge, in conſequence of which more than half of the roof of the building was blown up, and eighteen lives were loſt.

The Pruſſian troops are proceeding by forced marches towards Cleves. This army, we are informed, conſiſts of twenty thouſand men.

Cleves, Aug. 4. The preparations neceſſary on account of the expected arrival of a numerous body of troops at Weſel are already begun to be made with great activity. They have already begun to form a bridge of boats near Zantez, where the troops will croſs the Rhine.

Utrecht, Auguſt 3. The States of this province have reſolved ſtrictly to conform to the propoſition made by the province of Holland with reſpect to a mediation; and the Noble Powers have given intelligence of their determination to M. the Marquis de Verac, Ambaſſador from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

In conſequence of a reſolution paſſed in the laſt Aſſembly of the Provincial Armed Corps, held at Leyden laſt week, an encampment is formed between Woerden and Bodgegraven, conſiſting of ſix hundred volunteers, and including a company of artillery. The camp will not be fixed at the above place, but the brave men by whom it is formed will be ready to march wherever their appearance may contribute towards ſuppreſſing the ſedition which prevails in the province of Holland.

Utrecht, Auguſt 5. The encampment at Woerden, which is the point of Holland the neareſt to this place, is an event which engaged our attention very much, and that of every friend to our liberties. We have reaſon to believe that this attempt of the Patriotic party will amount to ſomething more than an empty parade. The artillery with which every detachment is ſupplied, the choice which has been made among the Volunteers who form this camp, and the zeal of the whole in the cauſe, promiſe much in favour of Holland, and will prove a ſafeguard to our province againſt the attacks of thoſe enemies who wiſh to accompliſh its ruin

We have received a more particular account of the affair at Zoeſdyk. Lieutenant Colonel Erpel, Commander of the regiment of Heſſen Darmſtadt, has made a report to his Superiors; the loſs to his troops was, five killed and ſixteen wounded, of the latter he is one himſelf, as well as Major Sayſeart.

Hague, Auguſt 5. M. le Baron Thulemeyer had a conference yeſterday with the Preſident for the week, of the States General, and with the Grand Penſionary of Holland; the report on this is, that the Pruſſian Envoy had delivered a private memorial to each of theſe miniſters from the King.

The province of Zealand has declared againſt accepting the mediation of any foreign power. They give for a reaſon the 16th article of the act of Union, which in ſuch caſes appoints the Stadtholder as mediator; and they add, that if this is agreed to the Emperor, the Courts of England and Pruſſia, ought to be ſolicited to become mediators.

Nothing has paſſed between the troops of the camp, at Zeyſt, and the detachments of the garriſon of Utrecht ſince the laſt attempt at Zoeſdyk. It appears that the patriotic troops had fewer killed and wounded than the enemy on that occaſion.

LONDON,——*Aug.* 10.

Wedneſday noon the King came to town from Kew to St James's, where there was a levee, at which the Duke of York, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Preſident, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Duke of Richmond, two Secretaries of State, Lord Howe, Lord Hawkeſbury, Sir George Yonge, Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Onſlow, General Frederick, General Haldimand, Sir Thomas Wroughton, the Spaniſh, Ruſſian, Imperial, Swediſh, Pruſſian, Dutch, Daniſh, Hanoverian, and Sicilian Ambaſſadors, Monſ. Barthelemon, Colonel Smith, Colonel Grenville, and many other officers of the army and navy were preſent.

After the levee, which continued till near three o'clock, a council was held for the purpoſe of admitting his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, who was introduced, and having taken the uſual oaths, took his ſeat at the board.

Mr Pitt and the two Secretaries of State had a ſhort conference with the King after the Council broke up, and, ſoon after four o'clock, his Majeſty ſet off for Kew to dine with the Royal family.

Same morning the Prince of Wales came to town from Brighton, for the purpoſe of entertaining his Royal brother, who dined with the Prince at Carleton houſe. This was a private appointment between the Royal brothers, no other company being invited.

The Prince of Wales and Duke of York were at Mr Colman's theatre Wedneſday night, after dining together *en famille* at Carleton houſe; the applauſe of the audience on their entrance into the ſtage-box was ſingularly affecting: the two Princes bowed in the moſt graceful and condeſcending manner to every part of the houſe.

At ſeven o'clock yeſterday morning the Duke of York reviewed his regiment of guards: one battalion of the ſecond regiment of foot-guards was drawn up on the parade in St James's Park, and at half paſt eight his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York walked from St James's Palace, and ſaw them go through their exerciſe. At ten o'clock he returned to St James's, attended by the ſeveral General Officers who were with him upon the parade; among whom we obſerved Lord Heathfield, Generals Trelawney, Conway, and Craig. The Veteran of the Rock was introduced to the Duke on the parade, and his Royal Highneſs paid this hero of Gibraltar moſt peculiar attention. On the appointments of their troops he made many obſervations, expreſſed himſelf highly pleaſed with them on the whole, but ſuggeſted a trifling alteration, which might be made for the better in the diſpoſition of the bayonets, which he thought rather too low. He examined the lock, &c. of one of the firelocks, and it muſt be owned, handled it *like a ſoldier*; and having had ſuch an inſtructor as the late King of Pruſſia, who will doubt his military attainments? It is indeed ſaid, that his knowledge of the theory of war is moſt remarkable. He has given it particular attention, and received the rudiments in the beſt ſchool in Europe, from the greateſt General of the age he lived in—for ſuch was the Great Frederick.

The purpoſe of the Duke of York's journey to England, as we ſome time ago ſtated, is to ſolicit their Majeſties conſent to his marriage with the Princeſs Royal of Pruſſia; an alliance certainly highly advantageous to the intereſts of Britain, and to which, conſequently, there can be no objection. This alliance muſt at the ſame time be favourable to the Stadtholder; and we hope, that out of this marriage may ſpring a great political connection between England, Pruſſia, and the United States, which may have an intimidating influence over the aſpiring Houſe of Bourbon. This, as it is the deſireable iſſue, will we truſt, be the iſſue of the preſent ſtruggle.—And it is likely to be ſo from a coincidence of circumſtances The Emperor, though he took advantage of the diſtreſſes of the Dutch, to wreſt from them the barrier, cannot, on account of his preſent friendſhip with France, ſuffer that reſtleſs power to overturn the Republic; and France herſelf, whatever may be her wiſhes, is not prepared for ſuch a war as ſhe muſt have to encounter, if ſhe ſhall preſume to dictate to the powers who are friendly to the conſtitution of the States. She ſuffered her army to go to wreck on account of her navy, and her finances are too diſordered for a great ſudden exertion.

Their Majeſties viſit to Audley End will take place as ſoon as the birth-days are over. It is ſaid his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York will be of the party.

On Tueſday the rich canopy, the embroidery of which has been eight years in hand, and which is beautiful beyond deſcription, was removed to Windſor, to contribute to the decorations of the caſtle, againſt the approaching birth days of the Heir Apparent and Duke of York. This canopy is intended for the next inſtallation.

It was not till the 43d of Elizabeth, that a law paſſed, for nearly the preſent method of collecting the poors rates, by Overſeers in every pariſh. Yet, notwithſtanding the various alterations and amendments which our laws, relating to the poor, have undergone; it is ſtill the great complaint, even at this day, of every obſerving perſon, that the poor might be taken care of at a much lower expence than by the preſent method; and the ſhameful nuiſance of common beggars and vagabonds might alſo be prevented, were a ſolemn Committee of Gentlemen and Merchants, with one or two able and honeſt Lawyers, to undertake the truly arduous, tho' not abſolutely impracticable taſk, with patience and ſteady reſolution.

Among the various ruins in England calculated to fill the mind with an idea of the former ſplendour of the Nobility of this country, thoſe of Kenilworth Caſtle in the county of Warwick, may be ranked the firſt. Theſe ruins are ſituated upon the eſtate of Lord Craven, and it was in this once celebrated Caſtle that the great Earl of Leiceſter entertained Queen Elizabeth and her Court for many days. In this æra of health and vigour, the roaſt beef of Old England conſtituted the chief part of the royal breakfaſt, and this repaſt was generally finiſhed, in the ſummer ſeaſon, by ſix o'clock; the levees over by ten, and the drawing-room, if any by noon! Read this ye effeminate ſons and daughters of the preſent age, and bluſh! Kenilworth Caſtle is ſituated near a town or rather village, of that name, five miles from Coventry, and the like diſtance from Warwick, in the midway between both cities.

Madame Mara, the celebrated ſinger, came over with her father from Germany to England, when ſhe had juſt attained her eighth year. Her name was Schnelling, and the father had nothing to ſupport him but what he gained from the juvenile efforts of his young daughter, who had made her firſt appearance at the Riſing Sun in the Strand, where ſhe ſung conſtantly for what ſhe could get. She afterwards went down to York, where ſhe met with great encouragement from perſons of diſtinction, which laid the foundation of her preſent fame and good fortune!

We are informed from undoubted authority, that the French, or more properly ſpeaking, the patriotic party is got to ſuch a height, that it is dangerous for an Engliſhman to travel in any part of Holland. Colonel Martin and his family, in going from Amſterdam to Targow, were ſo ill treated by a mob, at the head of which were two French officers, that Mrs Martin's life is in imminent danger. There was a time when no power upon earth dared to inſult a Britiſh officer. Colonel Martin has made a regular complaint to Sir James Harris, our Miniſter at the Hague, who has repreſented the caſe to their High Mightineſſes the States General, but received for anſwer, that the States of Holland conſidered, may had avowed themſelves a *ſeparate* Sovereign and *independent* State, under no controul whatever, and to be governed by none. If ſuch a ſhameful violation of the Laws of Nations is to be ſuffered with impunity, from a petty State, well may our Gallic neighbours preſcribe rules for the conduct of the Miniſters of Great Britain!

A gentleman arrived in town on Wedneſday night from Dunkirk, upon the credit of whoſe veracity we aſſert, that there are 4000 men, chiefly ſoldiers, employed on the baſon at that place; that a camp of 30,000 men is on the point of being formed in that neighbourhood, and that the officers are raiſing recruits in Normandy and other places to complete the ſeveral corps.

The ultimatum of the French Cabinet is hourly expected, and when it is conſidered that previous to any treaty of accommodation, the re-eſtabliſhment of the Stadtholder muſt be admitted, the dulleſt muſt ſee, and the moſt ſanguine peace-maker confeſs, that there is room for much ſolid apprehenſion.

The ill ſucceſs of the *ſorti* of the patriots from Utrecht, and their repulſe in the attack of the Orange advanced poſt at Zeiſt, has prevented them making any farther experiments of a hoſtile nature ſince that period; and as the Stadtholder's army ſtill act on the defenſive, a criſis (brought about by victory and defeat) ſeems ſtill at a diſtance. Negociations, however, are ſtill going on, and as the arrival of the Pruſſian troops in Cleves may operate to ſoften the obduracy of the leaders of the Anti-Orange faction, and diſpoſe them, for very evident reaſons, to abate of their virulence againſt the Stadtholder, there are ſtill hopes that affairs may be adjuſted without [illegible] we ſhould ourſelves not to be very ſanguine in our expectations that way.

Nine ſail of Dutch tranſports, with ſtores, under convoy of a frigate, for the Weſt Indies, have juſt put into Cork by ſtreſs of weather.

By letters received from Buſſora, we learn, that on the 6th of May, SHAICH TWINEY, Chief of the Montifick Arabs, took poſſeſſion of the Government Houſe, having firſt ſeized the Muſſaleim, with all the principal officers, and made himſelf maſter of the Turkiſh fleet lying off the town.

The intention of this chief, it ſeems, is to take upon himſelf the government of the country, and if poſſible, to procure from the *Porte* an appointment as Bacha of Bagdat—Fortunately for us, this enterpriſing man is warmly attached to the Engliſh; to whom, ſince his arrival, he has paid the moſt reſpectful attention.

Colonel Straubenzie, Major Morriſon, Captain Speediman, Lieutenants Pye and Baily, and Enſign Currie, departed from thence the latter end of April with an eſcort acroſs the deſart to Aleppo.

The benefits ariſing from the commutation act become every day more and more conſpicuous, both in the ſuppreſſing of ſmuggling, and augmentation of the public revenue. The *Hopes* of Amſterdam, confeſſedly the firſt merchants in Europe, and from whoſe houſe 180,000 pounds have been paid in one morning on the ſmugglers account, have pronounced it to be the *boldeſt* and moſt *comprehenſive* ſtroke ever made by any miniſter in any country, and particularly adapted to the general intereſts of a *commercial* one. Smuggling, however, has begun to raiſe its drooping head under the direction of ſome hardy adventurers, who, grown deſperate from the deſtruction of their ſmaller craft, had fitted out ſome veſſels ſuperior in force to the king's cutters, againſt whom the neceſſary ſteps are taking by the Admiralty; orders being given for a few frigates to ſcour the coaſt, which will ſoon put a total ſtop to their injurious and illicit trade.

An arret has been publiſhed in France, dated the 11th of February, That, after the 1ſt of January 1778, the inhabitants of the French Weſt India iſlands ſhall not ſend home ſugars, of any quality, in caſks leſs than 15 cwt. or exceeding 16, the tare included. And in conſequence of many difficulties ariſing in Tobago, owing to the Engliſh weights being uſed they are aboliſhed, and, in lieu thereof, the French weights are to be uſed.

The Americans, in that ſpirit of innovation which has of late years characteriſed all their proceedings, begin to diſcover that their Republic is too extenſive and unwieldy; and, inſtead of reviſal of the articles of confederation, the writers, in their news-papers, recommended to the Convention, which was to meet in Philadelphia the beginning of laſt month, a diſſolution of that compact, and that the ſtates may be divided into four ſeparate and diſtinct governments, entirely independent of each other. The four New England States, and Vermont, they propoſe to aſſociate in the firſt Republic; New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, in the ſecond; Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, in the third; and Kentucky, Frankland, the lands on the Ohio, with the reſidue of what they term the Weſtern Country, in the fourth.

A letter from Jerſey has the following article: "Our harveſt has proved exceedingly favourable. We have got in all our wheat, and a finer crop never was remembered, and we have great plenty of all other grain. Some French agents are come over to purchaſe wheat, but we ſhall not part with any till we ſee we have more than enough to ſupply all the inhabitants. They report, that the poor in many parts of France are ſtarving for want of bread, and that the bad weather they have had has deſtroyed all their fruits, and almoſt every thing the earth produces. A Dutch ſmuggling veſſel deeply laden, is juſt ſent here by one of his Majeſty's revenue cutters; but I have not yet learned her name, only that ſhe is failed in queſt of a French ſmuggler, which is off Guernſey."

We are informed, that a meſſenger extraordinary who arrived on Wedneſday from Paris, has brought the moſt favourable account of the friendly diſpoſition of France to co-operate with our court in every meaſure that can promote the ſpeedy ſettlement of the affairs in Holland. It is alſo ſaid, that the Court of Verſailles has earneſtly deſired that Great Britain may be joined with her in the mediation for adjuſting this buſineſs, and that ſeveral of the provinces have already acceded to the propoſition.

Yeſterday at a quarter before twelve, their Majeſties with the Princeſs Royal, Auguſta, and Elizabeth, came from Kew to St James's to the drawing room, which commenced at half paſt one.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, entered the drawing room at two o'clock, in the uniforms of his regiment; the Prince of Wales did not go to the drawing room till three; his Royal Highneſs was dreſſed in a ſhaded lilic, richly embroidered; and with pleaſure we ſay, we never ſaw his Highneſs look better. He was attended with his ſuite, and came to the Palace by the Park, entering at the King's door,—as did the Duke of York, from the Garden which joins his Highneſs's apartments; and not in carriages.

There were preſent, all the foreign Miniſters; the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; Dukes of Richmond, Roxborough, and Queenſbery; Marquiſſes of Carmarthen and Lothian; Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold; Lords Sidney, Hawkſbury, Howe, Boſton, and Heathfield; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Howard; Generals Grenville, Hyde, Trelawney, Fawcet, &c. the Solicitor General; the Ducheſs of Ancaſter; Ladies Edingham, Lady in waiting: the court was numerous, but not thoſe of high rank.

The preſence-chamber, guard rooms, and all the avenues leading to the palace were crowded as on a birth day, to ſee the Duke of York; but thoſe below were much diſappointed, by his Highneſs going through the apartments.

Wedneſday, the Directors of the India Company came to a reſolution to employ twenty ſaves ſhips for the ſervice of the enſuing ſeaſon, including their own ſhip the Admiral Hughes—they are when taken up to be ſtationed as follows:

8 For Madras and Bengal.
2 For Bombay.
1 For Fort Marlborough.
16 For China.

Lunardi, that *ubiquarian whirligig*, made his aquatic experiment in Calais harbour, a few days ſince, before 7000 people, whoſe expectations were miſerably diſappointed: Theſe enthuſiaſtic ſouls looked for nothing leſs than his walking upon the ſurface of the waves *a la St Peter*, from Dover to Calais, catching fiſh like a heron, and that without even wetting the ſoles of his feet! His approach, however, was not quite ſo ſtrikingly miraculous!—for popping out of a boat at the mouth of the harbour, he appeared ſuſpended mid-way, and in that ridiculous ſituation was *towed* aſhore by a rope made faſt to the waiſtband of his breeches. The indignation of the people at ſuch a contemptible ſpectacle was ſo great, that the fate of this *practical adventurer* had probably been brought to a criſis, but for the friendly mediation of Mr Ruſpini, whoſe humanity is always on the ſtretch for a diſtreſſed fellow-creature, and whoſe *medallion a la Plume* pendent at his breaſt, aided his benevolence by an authority univerſally acknowledged throughout France.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Auguſt 1.

"Every thing here looks like a determination to ſupport the Stadtholder and his cauſe againſt every oppoſition whatever. The ſix regiments of infantry, and three of cavalry, with a train of artillary, paſſed Gratſburg the 28th ult. and by this time muſt have arrived at the place of their deſtination in the duchy of Cleves. An ordinance has been publiſhed in favour of deſerters who ſhall join any of the King's regiments in three months. The officers belonging to the troops employed in the garriſons, &c. in the Marche of Brandenburg and Ducal Pruſſia, are ordered to join their reſpective corps forthwith. All this is done by order of the Council, but it diſcovers traits of the real intentions of the Cabinet, who have the ſupreme direction of affairs. Prince Frederick William, his Majeſty's eldeſt ſon, goes a tour ſhortly, unleſs the circumſtances of affairs ſhould prevent it; and the firſt of his viſits will be to London, a yacht being expected at Embden for his Highneſs's accommodation."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 16.

"The remarkable occurrences which have given occaſion for the ſending of troops to the Netherlands ought to be laid before all Europe. Their Royal Highneſſes the Governors-Generals of the Auſtrian Low Countries, after having exhauſted all the means which mildneſs, moderation, and unexampled patience could dictate, after granting all that was required relative to the ordinances publiſhed, found

themſelves under the neceſſity, in April laſt, to ſend particular accounts of every thing to the Emperor; and the reſult of mature deliberation upon the ſituation of affairs in thoſe countries was, that but little hopes, if any, ſeemed left of matters being ſettled by moderate means: In conſequence of which unhappy appearance of things, requiſitorial letters were ſent to different Princes of the Empire, requeſting the paſſage of 60,000 troops through their territories, offering to pay ready money for all the proviſions they may want, and promiſing that they ſhould obſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline. At the ſame time twelve regiments, cantoned in Bohemia, Auſtria, Tyrol, &c. were ordered to march, together with four regiments of horſe, four companies of cannoneers, and one of pontoneers. It is generally thought, notwithſtanding the ſilence of the Court upon the ſubject) that the Emperor will go in perſon to the Netherlands, and it is to be hoped his Majeſty may deviſe ſome means, without bloodſhed, of putting an end to the diſturbances raiſed by the obſtinacy of the monks, prieſts, and their fanatic partizans.

"Between this and the 20th, it will be finally determined, whether the regiments which have marching orders, will actually go to the Netherlands or elſewhere. This, however, ſeems certain, that whether the affairs are made up there or not, ſome regiments will go to thoſe parts. The Emperor has ordered all the troops on their march to encamp, inſtead of going into quarters, that the inhabitants of the different diſtricts through which they paſs may be burdened as little as poſſible.

"If Government intends ſending the national Hungarian regiments into the Netherlands, they muſt be replaced by German ones; for although the number of troops in that country is very great, ſtill they are not in the leaſt too numerous to keep the ſtrong bands of robbers in bounds, who appear in very formidable parties, well armed, plundering and laying waſte whole tracts of country. There are vaſt numbers of deſerters among them, and they ſeem abſolutely only to want cannon to undertake any thing: In fact, they have for ſome time been waiting for an opportunity to poſſeſs themſelves of ſome magazine of ſtores; but ſo good a watch is kept over them that they have not yet been able to ſucceed. The commanding officer has ſent for a reinforcement of troops to drive them away."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug 2.

"The States of Holland have lately taken a ſtep which cannot but be the means of widening the breach with the other branches of the confederacy, which have not yet eſpouſed any cauſe openly, but inclined to act with moderation; this is no other than an order to ſtop all couriers or meſſengers, paſſing through Holland, who are not bound either immediately for this place, or have paſſports from the Magiſtracy of Holland."

Bon Mot of Milton.—He was aſked one day, What there exiſted which he had the greateſt deſire to ſee again? He anſwered, "Colours," which owe to art and nature their greateſt beauty and diverſity. "Would you not," aſked the queriſt, "rather ſee Heaven?" "I ſhould rather touch it," anſwered Milton.

Anecdote of a Sailor.—The following anecdote is meant to give our readers an idea of the little regard a Britiſh tar ſets upon the value of money: A [illegible] who had been paid off from the Princeſs at Plymouth, hired a diligence to carry him from the dock-yard to the town. The common fare is one ſhilling, or at moſt eighteenpence: Being arrived at the market-place in Plymouth, Jack gave the driver half a guinea to change—the knowing charioteer told him it would be difficult to get change for it on a market day. Why then *drive it out*, ſaid the generous ſon of Neptune! In conſequence of which the diligence paraded with him about half an hour through the ſtreets; Jack all the time hailing the paſſing company *to come on board!*

Another Anecdote.—During Lord Rodney's action with De Graſſe, the eye of a marine who had been killed in the main-top, fell upon deck, which a ſailor ſeeing, picked it up, and put it in his pocket. The Captain obſerving the circumſtance, aſked the fellow what he was going to do with it? Pleaſe your Honour, ſaid the provident tar, 'I was going to ſave it for one of my meſs mates, who loſt an eye in Keppel's engagement with the French.

Another.—A ſailor being one day extremely importunate with the Commanding Officer on board for leave to go on ſhore, the Lieutenant deſired to know his reaſon; to which he replied, that having two guineas in his pocket, he would neither ſleep nor do his duty till it was ſpent. Jack had the deſired leave granted him, and returned on board in three hours as happy and as great as a Prince,—*ſans ſou & ſans ſouci!*

PRICE of STOCKS, Aug. 10.

Bank Stock, —	India Bonds, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 93¼ a ⅜ a ½.	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. Ann. 1785, 110½ a 109⅞ a 110.	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 72⅜ a ⅞.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. con. 71⅞ a ¾.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Long Ann. —	Exch. Bills, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 9-16ths a ⅞.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 16 s. 6 d. a 15 s. 6 d.
India Stock, —	Prizes, —
4 per cent. India Ann. —	Bank for —
	Conſols for Aug. —

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 9. E.

EDINBURGH.

The following Account of the Trial of the Hon. BASIL COCHRANE, *is copied from the Madras newſpaper, publiſhed at Madras on Wedneſday the 24th of January* 1787.

At the general Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer which ended on Friday laſt, the long depending accuſations againſt the Honourable Baſil Cochrane, were brought forward, that their merits might be determined by a courſe of evidence, and their truth or malignity held up to public view. About half an hour after eight o'clock in the morning, Mr Cochrane was brought into Court, when his trial began, and continued until near eleven o'clock at night, when he was honourably and fully acquitted.

The indictment charged him with the wilful murder of one Videnadah, a Malabar man, formerly employed under him as a conicopoly belonging to the Company; and during the proſecution, which was managed by the Company's Attorney General, and Solicitors, every pains were taken to inveſtigate in the cleareſt and moſt evident manner, the ſeveral matters that were urged againſt him.—The proſecution being cloſed, about ſix o'clock Mr Cochrane entered on his defence, and delivered himſelf in a manner ſo forcibly expreſſive of injured innocence, that the feelings of every one preſent were ſenſibly affected.—His language was elegant, and his arguments ſtrong, pointed, and concluſive, and conveyed the higheſt ſatisfaction to the Court, to the Jury, and to a crowded aſſembly of gentlemen.—Having finiſhed his defence, and examined nine evidences, five of whom were Europeans, his counſel, Mr Ellis, obſerved, that at ſo late an hour he did not wiſh to take up any longer the attention of the Court and Jury, or trouble them with the multitude of evidence he had ready to produce; but choſe rather to reſt the innocence of his client on the depoſitions of the witneſſes who had been examined on the part of the Crown; thoroughly convinced, as the Court and Jury muſt undoubtedly be, from what had appeared in conſequence of the croſs-examination ſuch witneſſes had undergone, that all further proofs would be ſuperfluous and unneceſſary. The Clerk of the Peace then read over diſtinctly the proceedings, and obſerved that they did not require any remark or comment from him.—The Jury then retired for a few moments and brought in their verdict, *Not Guilty*.

The community muſt feel themſelves greatly indebted to the conduct of Mr Cochrane, for his ſteady and manly perſeverance under a variety of oppoſition, under numberleſs inſurmountable obſtacles, during a period of three years or upwards; and at length bringing publicly forward the moſt diabolical piece of malevolence, that infamy and malice had ever formed, and that the moſt illiberal, vindictive, and unjuſt ſentiments, had ever ſuggeſted.

Mr *Ellis*, who was Mr *Cochrane's* counſel, conducted the trial on the part of his client with the greateſt judgment, and moſt diſtinguiſhed abilities.

It appeared on Mr *Cochrane's* trial, that all the evidence in ſupport of the proſecution, and who depoſed to material circumſtances, either perjured themſelves, in the courſe of their croſs examination, or were placed in that predicament by the teſtimony of others of their own party:—This was perfectly clear to every one, long before Mr Cochrane came on his defence.

A correſpondent remarks, that among the petty Jury that ſat on the trial of the Honourable Mr Cochrane, the moſt reſpectable he recollects ever to have ſeen, only two Gentlemen from the north of the Tweed were to be found, and the ſame number of Company's ſervants—Yet no objection or challenge was made by Mr Cochrane or his counſel.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. [illegible]

geſſes of the province of Holland preſented a declaration to their Noble and High Mightineſſes, in which they demand that the Prince, Hereditary Stadtholder, be ſuſpended from all his offices, and forbid (baniſhed) the province of Holland; and that the Princeſs, as well as her children, ſhall not be permitted to come within the bounds of the ſaid province, ſo long as the troubles ſhall laſt; inſiſting that juſtice ſhould guard againſt tumults, otherwiſe that they would execute juſtice themſelves."

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, dated Aug. 12.

"We had, on Thurſday night, from eight o'clock till near eleven, one of the greateſt thunderſtorms ever remembered in this part of the country. It came from the ſouth-weſt; and, as long as it continued at a diſtance, it exhibited a ſight truly grand indeed The flaſhes of lightning were quick, extremely vivid; and, as they ſtretched along a ſweep of the horizon, they momentarily illumined all the objects below. However, it ſoon approached us with the moſt terrifying darkneſs; and the claps were ſo tremendous, that, ſeveral times, we thought the whole town was tumbling down about our ears. It was over before eleven o'clock, and did no damage, except ſtriking a houſe in Maxwell Street, and greatly injuring one at Finnieſtown, which I went to ſee on Friday afternoon. It is a ſtone houſe, ſtanding by itſelf, fronting the eaſt, and conſiſts of two flats and garrets. It is within a gunſhot of the Verville Glaſs Houſe, which, from its ſituation and height, was much more likely to have attracted the bolt. The lightning ſtruck the chimney top, on the north gabel, which it totally threw down, and juſt below, through a hole of two or three inches in diameter, it entered a garret, where a man, his wife, and three children, were in bed. It ſhattered the wood work of the bed, forced a wooden partition, which ſeparated them from the ſtaircaſe, ſeveral ſteps down ſtairs, and demoliſhed a little brick party wall, which divided their ſmall habitation. It did them no injury, except leaving two little marks, of the ſize of a ſmall cherry, on the chin of the youngeſt child. From the garret, it went through a hole juſt below the chimney, into the back-room juſt below, paſſed along a ſpit that was hanging vertically on the wall adjoining to the fore room; and, leaving the point of the ſpit, it forced a hole immediately below it, through the wall, juſt oppoſite to which a woman was ſitting on a chair. It burned her ſo dangerouſly that her life was deſpaired of, and toſſed both her and her huſband off their ſeats, and tore up a great part of the floor of the room.

"The back-room on the ground flat was entered by the ceiling, cloſe by the gabel, and near the fireplace. Here it burſt open the door of a large cloſet in the wall, in which were ſeveral bottles of porter and other liquors, all of which it broke and tumbled on the floor; it alſo threw out the grate into the middle of the room. ſtruck a fine large dog ſenſeleſs for ſome minutes, then forced a large hole through the wall, about two feet from the ground, paſſed into a hen-houſe, and killed the only hen which was in the rooſt. A man and woman who were in bed in the room juſt remember, that the dog who had ſeveral links of a chain about his neck, ſtarted up with a terrible howl; and that when they had recovered from the fright into which they were thrown, they found him lying ſeemingly dead below a table. The ſtroke likewiſe viſited the kitchen. A frying-pan had a very neat hole, about the ſize of piſtol bullet pierced through it. A pewter mug had a ſigns of fuſion on its ſide: and a poor rabbet was killed below the maid's bed; at the foot of which the lightning had made a hole throughthe ſtone wall nearly four inches in diameter. Every pane of glaſs in all the back-windows were ſhattered to pieces."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 7.

"At the laſt aſſizes of Wexford, a Baronet and Knight of the ſhire for that county was tried and convicted before Mr Serjeant Toler, and a very reſpectable jury, for aſſaulting a Sheriff's bailiff while he was ſerving cuſtodium orders on the Baronet's eſtate. Mr Serjeant Toler, after a very proper comment on the dangerous nature of the offence, and the rank of the offender, ſentenced the Baronet to be impriſoned for two months; but an affidavit being made of his infirm ſtate of health, the time of impriſonment was abridged to a fortnight."

William Ruſſell, Eſq; late Secretary to the Turkey Company, died in London the 7th of Auguſt current.

We think it our duty to acquaint the merchants and others concerned in ſhipping, that, from and after the 30th day of September next, no Regiſter can be granted for any ſhip or veſſel, without expreſs orders from the Hon. the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms for that purpoſe, unleſs ſuch ſhip or veſſel come under the following deſcription.

1. Veſſels juſt launched from the ſtocks.

2. Veſſels that have been already regiſtered, and the property of which has been transferred from one port to another.

3 Veſſels in which ſome alteration with reſpect to the built or rigging, has been made ſince the time that a regiſter has been granted.

4. Veſſels, the regiſters for which have been loſt or miſlaid, due proof being made thereof, and ſecurity being given to deliver up the former regiſter in caſe it ſhall be found.

The ports in Lanarkſhire are opened for the importation of all grain for three months.

The ports in the county of Stirling are opened for barley, oats, and meal, but ſhut againſt wheat, peaſe, and rye.

The ports in the county of Dunbarton are opened for oats and meal only.

LITERARY PROPERTY,

Two new cauſes about Literary Property were lately decided in the Court of Seſſion; the one, reſpecting the printing and publiſhing an edition of the anonimous novel of Cecilia; the other for Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England.

In the former caſe, it was admitted by the purſuers, that there being no entry in Stationers Hall, [illegible] of property conferred by the ſtatute, independent of entry, which would found an action of damages at common law: And, in the ſecond place, that the defenders had done them a material injury, by printing at the bottom of the title pages of their edition, the names of the purſuers. Theſe damages, with expence of proceſs, &c. were laid at no leſs a ſum than *Three Thouſand Pounds Sterling*, beſides confiſcation of the copies.

To this it was anſwered by the defenders, That, by repeated deciſions of the Court of Seſſion, in the caſe of Midwinter, &c. "no action lies on the ſtatute, except for ſuch books as have been entered "in Stationers Hall in terms of the ſtatute, and "that no action of damages lies upon, or in conſequence of, the ſtatute."—That with reſpect to the title-pages, the defenders had reprinted theſe, as well as the book itſelf, *juſt as they found them*: that it was immaterial whoſe names, or if any names, were on the title-pages; that it never could injure the purſuers, or any bookſeller, to have their names put on the title-page of any good book; on the contrary, it might be of ſervice, by directing purchaſers to their ſhop; that it was the univerſal practice both of this, and almoſt every other country, in reprinting books, to retain on the title-pages the names of the original publiſhers; of theſe many inſtances were adduced, of Milton, Shakeſpeare, Pope, &c. in ſhort every book almoſt that was worth reprinting; that this practice was countenanced and followed by the London bookſellers themſelves, who purchaſed Scotch editions with London title-pages, and would not have them otherwiſe; that ſo general was it, that an inſtance had occurred even ſince the proceſs was commenced, in *a ſhort review of the Political State of Great Britain*, 1787, which, though reprinted here by Meſſ. *Creech and Smellie*, both Gentlemen reſpectable in their profeſſion, bears to be printed at *London* for *J. Debrett, Piccadilly*, and is an exact copy of the London edition: Yet, notwithſtanding, the practice was ſo univerſal, there never occurred a proceſs ſimilar to the preſent in any age or in any country in the world; nor, though time was allowed by the Court, could the purſuers ſpecify the ſmalleſt damage that had ariſen from the above circumſtance.

The Court, however, having thought the practice irregular, found the defenders liable in expences and damages, which laſt they reſtricted to *twenty pounds*.

Before diſmiſſing this cauſe, the conduct of the purſuers can not paſs unnoticed. It was boldly aſſerted by them in their Bill of Suſpenſion, that the book was *regularly entered in Stationers Hall, agreeable to Act of Parliament*, a circumſtance abſolutely requiſite to conſtitute a property in any literary work; though it was well known, and is now confeſſed, that no ſuch entry was ever made. By means of this falſehood, the Court was impoſed upon, and granted an interdict to ſtop the ſale; which manœuvre the purſuers had the whole market for ſome time to themſelves. But no ſooner was this impoſition detected, than the Lord Ordinary immediately ordered the interdict to be taken off; ſo that the defenders are now at full liberty to print and ſell as many editions of Cecilia as they pleaſe.

The Court, in delivering their opinions, were much divided; ſeveral of their Lordſhips being for diſmiſſing the action as trifling and frivolous. And the cauſe being only reſpecting the form of a title-page, the defenders did not think it of ſufficient importance to bring it again under the review of the Court.

The cauſe of Blackſtone ſhall be ſtated in our next.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

ON the 12th of May laſt, on digging the foundation for the north wall of the New Church of Crieff, an URN, if I dare call it ſo, was diſcovered. The diggers, eager perhaps for its contents, took no concern for its preſervation, and broke it to pieces. They ſaid, it reſembled two bear-riddles or fans put together, and contained very black aſhes. It was regularly and cloſely ſurrounded by globular pebbles of the ſize of gooſe-eggs. The ſides of it were of the thickneſs of our common brick, and of the like colour and quality. Weſt from it, and at equal diſtances, were diſcovered two circular pits, full of aſhes of oak, as was ſuppoſed.

On the 30th of June thereafter, on taking down part of the north wall of the Choir of the Old Church of Crieff, a leathern purſe, containing a good number of ROBERTUSSES, was found. The piece I examined was exceeding fair, and of a quality apparently ſuperior to our guineas. On the one ſide is a lion rampant, with a crown, and circumſcribed ROBERTUS DEI GRATIA REX SCOT. On the reverſe is ST ANDREW extended, with a *Fleur de lis* on each ſide of his middle; and ſo lively is the impreſſion, that I obviouſly diſcovered his fingers and toes. Betwixt his palms, I made out with no difficulty 1317, the eleventh year of Robert's reign, which commenced *A. D.* 1306, and terminated 1330. The *Reverſe* was ſo fretted and defective, that I could only, after 1317, make out S. P. which I take to be either *Salus Populi*, or the [illegible] equally befitting his patriotic character.

When and by whom this MAMMON was hoarded in the houſe of GOD, becomes matter now-a-days of mere conjecture. Allow then this one hypotheſis only to be hazarded, viz. That it might have been ſecreted by ſome *Monk*, ſome *Eccleſiaſtic*, at a period, when *Death* and *Detection* became terms ſynonymous. I have called them *Robertuſſes*, as they are the coin of that truly great man, the firſt prince of the name. I am, &c. A. C.

Crieff, 9th Auguſt 1787.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			TUES.	BAR.
Saturday,	*Aug.* 11. 8 o'clock,	P. M.	58	29.5
Sunday,	—— 12. 8 ——	A. M.	58	29.44
	8 ——	P. M.	60	29.7
Monday,	—— 13. 8 ——	A. M.	58	29.8

July 30. Friends Goodwill of Leith, Crawford, from St Peterſburgh, for Borrowſtounneſs, with tallow & aſhes.
William of Dundee, Cables, from Riga, for Bedford, with hemp.
Ruſſel of Saltcoats, Kirkwood, from St Peterſburgh, for Dublin, with iron.
Induſtry, of and for Leith, Findlay, from St Peterſburgh, with tallow.

31. Ajax of Greenock, Fleck, from Glaſgow, for Memel, in ballaſt.
Dunbar Packet, of and for Dunbar, Goodſman, from St Peterſburgh, with tallow.
John and Katharine, of and for London, Watſon, from Norway, with flax.
Siſters, of and for Grangemouth, Mattſon, from St Peterſburgh, with ſundries.
Good Intent of Irvine, Sime, from Drogheda, for Memel, in ballaſt.
Experiment of Stranraer, Macoſkrie, from St Peterſburgh, for Liverpool, with hemp and tallow.
Siſters of Glaſgow, Legget, from St Peterſburgh, for Port Glaſgow, with iron, &c.
George and Margaret of Leith, Strang, from St Peterſburgh, for Grangemouth, with tallow, deals, & iron.

Elſinore, July 31. 1787.—Wind W. S. W.
WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Aug. 11. Eliza, Hitchins, from Lynn, with flour and grain.
Coaſter, Hornſby, from Kincardine, in ballaſt.
13. Lerwick, Sinclair, from Lerwick, with goods.
Dempſter, Crookſhanks, from Eaſdale, with ſlates.
Betſey, Youngman, from Yarmouth, with grain.
John & Katharine, Dingwall, from Campvere, in ballaſt.
Katty, Somervell, from Newraſtle, with goods.

SAILED,

Livingſton, Mackie, for London, with goods.
Katharine and Iſobel, Lyell, for Perth, ditto.
Mally Lighton, Bryce, for Montroſe, ditto.

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON Auguſt, 10.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	22 s. 0 d.	21 s. 0 d.	20 s. 0 d.
Barley,	20 0	19 0	18 0
Oats,	18 9	18 0	16 0
Peaſe,	19 0	— 0	— 0

BORROWSTOUNNESS RACES.

ON FRIDAY the 24th, and SATURDAY the 25th Auguſt current, for a Purſe of TEN GUINEAS, given by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

For a Purſe of THREE GUINEAS, given by the Town.

For a handſome Plated PORTER MUG, alſo given by the Town, with ſome ſmaller PRIZES.

And, for a SADDLE, given by the Colliers.

Horſes, mares, or geldings, entering for the Duke's Purſe, to carry
Four years old, - eight ſtone,
Five years old, - nine ſtone,
Six years old, - nine ſtone eleven lib.
Aged, - ten ſtone

The horſes, &c. for this Prize to be entered on Thurſday evening the 23d of Auguſt, betwixt ſeven and nine, at Mr John Bain's, vintner at Borrowſtounneſs; and for the other Prizes at the ſame houſe, betwixt eight and nine next morning; at which times the articles for the ſeveral races are to be ſeen; and ſuch horſe, &c. as are not entered in time, it is in the option of the Stewards to debar them.

No horſe, &c. that ever won a 20 l. prize or upwards, to be admitted, unleſs three ſuch appear belonging to different owners, and enter.

ROBBERY of the NORTH MAIL.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Edinburgh, Auguſt 8. 1787.

THE Rider of the NORTH MAIL, which was diſpatched from this Office on the 5th inſtant, was attacked on the afternoon of the day following at the park-dykes of *Paumure*, about half way between *Dundee* and *Arbroath*, by two Men who came out of a field of corn, one of whom took hold of the horſe, and preſented a piſtol to the rider, whilſt the other carried off the Mail. Upon making ſearch for the Mail, it was ſoon found, about half a mile weſtward from the place where the Robbery was committed, and fortunately the whole contents *entire*.

Both the Men wore their own hair; were of a black complexion. The Man who took hold of the horſe had on a ſtriped duffle coat of a whitiſh colour; and the other, who carried off the Mail, had on a browniſh coat much patched.

A reward of FIFTY POUNDS is hereby offered to ſuch as ſhall apprehend the perſons who committed this daring Robbery, to be paid on conviction.

By order of the Poſtmaſter-General,
DAVID ROSS Secretary.

GAME TAX.

INTIMATION is hereby made, that every perſon who ſhall uſe any dog, gun, net, or other engine, for the taking or deſtruction of GAME, without being poſſeſſed of a certificate, ſtamped in terms of law, will, immediately on diſcovery, be proſecuted for payment of the ſtatutory penalty.

Informations againſt tranſgreſſors will be received by the Solicitor of the Stamp-duties, at Edinburgh, and by the Diſtributor of Stamps in the country. The informers names will be concealed, and they will be intitled to a ſuitable reward on the conviction and recovery of the fines of delinquents.

Stamp-Office, Edinburgh, Aug 2. 1787. } ALEX MENZIES, Collector, North Britain.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE BEECH, Goldſmith in Edinburgh.

THE Creditors of the ſaid George Beech are deſired to meet in John's Coffeehouſe, on Thurſday next, at one o'clock, in order to ſettle a final dividend of his funds, which are ready to be paid by the truſtee.

AT BRODIE HOUSE,
On Tueſday the 21ſt inſtant will be SOLD,

EIGHT very fine Milk Cows, with a great number of three and two years old Queys and Stots, all bred there. Likewiſe, ſome Colts and Fillies, from a high-bred horſe and ſtrong mares.—— Credit till Whitſunday, or diſcount for ready money.

Thoſe who wiſh to get into a ſtock of real good cattle, will find an opportunity here, as thoſe to be ſold are carefully reared from the beſt ſorts and hardy.

Roup to begin exactly at eleven o'clock.

Sale of Outſtanding Debts, &c.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, (A. Ramſay's) Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 14th November 1787, between the hours of ſix and ſeven in the evening,

THE whole OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to, and remaining EFFECTS of James Robertſon and Company, late merchants in Portſoy, and of James and Alexander Robertſons the partners of the ſaid Company, as individuals, that have not been recovered or realized by the truſtees for their creditors; and that under the authority of and conform to the late bankrupt act of Parliament.

The articles and conditions of ſale, and liſts of the debts, &c. to be ſeen in the hands of William Brodie, writer in Edinburgh, the truſtee.

FOR RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, VIRGINIA,

THE BRIGANTINE
MARGARETS,
ROBERT LINDSAY Maſter,

About 150 tons burden, is juſt now ready to take on boards at Greenock. The above ſhip is a remarkable good ſailer, about four years old, ſails exceedingly faſt, and has good accommodation for paſſengers

For freight or paſſage apply to Andrew Boyd, Glaſgow, or to Capt. Lindſay, at Archibald M'Auſland and Co's Greenock.

Wanted to go to Virginia, a MAN COOK, fully maſter of his buſineſs, and willing to engage for three years, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

Greenock, Aug. 4. 1787.

A SLOOP FOR SALE.

A NEW VESSEL, lately launched, about 47 tons carpenters tonnage, ſmall draught of water, and well calculated for the coaſting or Baltic trade.

Apply to James Grierſon ſhipbuilder, Inverkeithing.

Not to be repeated.

The SCORBUTIC will find further conſolation in the following NEW PROOF of the effects produced by the uſe of

HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS.

" To Mr HAYMAN, Great Marlborough Street, London.

SIR, *Newbury, Berks, 5th June* 1787.

IN November 1785, I was attacked with a violent pain in my knee, which, falling into my legs, they became covered with ſcorbutic blotches, and exceedingly ſwelled; in a ſhort time, the complaint ſeized my body, which enlarged ſo conſiderably, that in about three weeks I could not cloſe my waiſtcoat by ſix inches. Thus deplorably afflicted, I had recourſe, by recommendation, to your Maredant's Drops, from which I received ſpeedy benefit; and perſevering in their uſe, by the time I had taken eight bottles. I had the happineſs to find myſelf reſtored to perfect health, and remain ſo to the preſent moment. I now therefore earneſtly adviſe the ſame excellent remedy to thoſe in ſimilar diſorders; for as I took no other medicine, I can attribute my cure to no other cauſe.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
JOSEPH POORE, *Broker and Appraiſer.*
Witneſs WILLIS & FULLER,
Bookſellers and Venders of theſe Drops at Newbury.

*** A ſhort TREATISE on the Nature and Origin of the SCURVY is delivered with each Bottle of Mr HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS, illuſtrated with a number of CURES, performed by him, in caſes the moſt complicated and dangerous, certified by perſons of known veracity; and ample directions are introduced for taking them; but purchaſers are requeſted particularly to notice, that, to protect them againſt counterfeits, Mr Hayman has obtained from the Honourable Commiſſioners permiſſion to have his name and reſidence——J. HAYMAN, MARLBRO' STREET," engraved and ſtamped in the government label, denominating the duty on each bottle; and, thus labelled, they are ſold (price 5 s. 5 d. at Mr Hayman's houſe, London; by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER & CO. Edinburgh; Mr A. M'Donald, Glaſgow; Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, Perth; Mr R. Garden, Aberdeen; Mr A. Wylie, Dumfries; and by ſome licenſed Vender of Prepared Medicines in every town in Great Britain.

Mahogany, Wainſcot, & other Timber,

FOR SALE—AT LEITH.

To be SOLD by public auction, upon Thurſday the 16th of Auguſt, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within Naiſmith's Yard, ſecond entry below the New Church, Leith,

UPWARDS of Twenty Thouſand Feet of Houduras Bay MAHOGANY in Logs and Planks, many of them of a very large ſize, being from one to three feet broad; ſixty-ſix logs of Red Bay Wood, and twenty-five logs of Madeira Mahogany, all of a very fine quality. Alſo about two hundred very fine Wainſcot Logs, twenty Walnut Tree ditto, ten very large Cedar Planks, and fifteen Planks of Sattinwood, and two Bundles of Pulip and Kingwood Veniers, all of which, for the accommodation of purchaſers, will be put up in ſmall lots.

Articles of roup in the hands of John Walker, merchant, Leith, who will ſhow the wood betwixt and the day of ſale; or application may be made to Thomas Buchan, wright, who meaſured the wood.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, *8th Auguſt* 1787.
BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

The Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

ON Friday the 17th inſtant, there will be expoſed to ſale, by public auction, in the Exciſe Warehouſe at Leith, at twelve o'clock noon, the quantities and kinds of condemned goods undermentioned, *viz.*

For *Home Conſumption*, and for private uſe only, being below the ſtrength of one in ſix under Hydrometer proof,

3333⅓ Gallons of FOREIGN GENEVA.
663⅓ ditto BRANDY.

Which will be put up in various lots, and at very reaſonable rates, ſo as to accommodate purchaſers, who will have the opportunity of buying for their own uſe any quantity not exceeding 63 gallons each, in the whole of the above-mentioned ſpirits.

Alſo for Home Conſumption, Two Half Hogſheads of FRENCH RED WINES, to be ſold for private uſe, or to dealers.

For *Exportation*, or conſumption as *Stores* on board of ſhips upon foreign voyages, clear of all duties,

816½ Gallons of FOREIGN BRANDY.
12,439¼ ditto GENEVA.
1611¼ ditto RUM.

To be ſhipped under the like ſecurity for the due exportation, or conſumption thereof as aforeſaid, as is required in the caſe of ſpirits lawfully exported or ſhipped for conſumption, on ſhipboard; and to be ſubject to reſeizure and recondemnation, in caſe of being relanded.

The goods may be viewed and taſted, and the conditions of ſale ſeen at the Exciſe Warehouſe in Leith, two days before the ſale; and twenty-five per cent. will be required as a ſidepot.

DUNG TO LET,

AND

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

TO be LET by public roup, on Wedneſday the 6th of September 1787, in the Council Chamber of Canongate, the DUNG of FULZIE of the ſtreet of Pleaſance, and as far down as St John's Street, South Back of the Canongate, for five years from the 29th day of September firſt to come.

ALSO—Wanted, a Contractor for lighting the Lamps of this burgh.——Propoſals to be given in to Mr Thomas Milne, Treaſurer of Canongate, betwixt and the 6th day of September.

The conditions of the roup of the Dung to be ſeen in the hands of the ſaid Thomas Milne, or James Tait clerk of the burgh.

Sale of Lands in the neighbourhood of Arbroath,
And a Farm to be Sub-ſet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of William Feldan, vintner in Arbroath, upon Friday the 17th of Auguſt 1787, between the hours of twelve and two afternoon,

LOT I.

The Lands of Denfield, lying within

the burgh, pigeon-houſe, and offices are on the premiſſes, with a thriving plantation of about ten acres. The manſion-houſe and offices are in thorough repair, the proprietor having laid out a conſiderable ſum upon them within theſe few years. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, and commands an extenſive view of the ſea, and the adjacent country.

LOT II.

The Lands of BERRYFAULD, lying within a mile of Arbroath, on the eaſt ſide of the road leading from that town to Brechin and Forfar, and conſiſting of rather more than nineteen acres, all arable, well incloſed, and ſubdivided into four fields, with thriving thorn hedges and trees.—The public burdens on the ſaid lands are very trifling.

N. B. The purchaſers may enter to the poſſeſſion of the above lots at the ſeparation of this preſent year's crop from the ground.

LOT III.

To be ſubſet at ſame time by public roup, for the ſpace of ſixteen years, and entered to at the ſeparation of this year's crop from the ground, The Farm of LOCHLANDS, lying within half a mile of Arbroath, and conſiſting of upwards of twenty acres. The two firſt lots have been in the poſſeſſion of the proprietor for many years paſt, and they and the farm of Lochlands are in excellent order.

The conditions of ſale, title-deeds of the lands, which are unexceptionable, and tack of Lochlands, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Colvill, town-clerk of Arbroath, to whom, or to the proprietor, ſuch as intend to become purchaſers, and are deſirous of further information reſpecting the premiſſes, may apply.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE ESTATE of Weſter Softlaw,

within one mile and a half of Kelſo, in the pariſh of Kelſo, and ſhire of Roxburgh, which conſiſts of 600 acres, all incloſed and ſubdivided into thirty parks, with dykes, double ditches, and double hedges, clean and thriving; the whole well-watered, lately improved, and in a high ſtate of cultivation; holding of the Crown, and affords nearly two freehold qualifications. There are two extenſive belts of planting along the eaſt and weſt ſide, beſides two other runs of planting about the middle of the lands, and ſeveral clumps and angles in other parts of the eſtate, all well fenced, and in a thriving condition. The eſtate commands an extenſive and rich proſpect of the lower part of Tiviotdale, and the country on both ſides of the Tweed, from Melroſe to Berwick.

The manſion-houſe, ſituated in the centre, contains drawing-room, dining room, breakfaſt parlour, twelve bed-chambers, and two kitchens; beſides rooms for ſervants, with cellars, milk-houſe, larder, and other conveniencies. There is alſo a coach-houſe, ſtables for twenty-four horſes, barns and granary, with a garden and two nurſeries, well ſtocked with fruit-trees, ſhrubs, &c. Likewiſe, on the weſt ſide of the eſtate, there is a farm-houſe, with a large barn, and other offices; and, on the eaſt ſide, a ſmith's ſhop, and two houſes fit for the accommodation of artificers or labourers. Theſe laſt are ſituated on the turnpike road from Kelſo to Newcaſtle, in a proper ſituation for feuing. All the houſes and offices, being new built, are in good repair.

The grieve at Softlaw will ſhew the lands, and whoever inclines to purchaſe may apply to the proprietor at Softlaw Tower; and the entry will be made agreeable to the purchaſer.

REFORM

of the

INTERNAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ROYAL BOROUGHS.

THE Committee of the General Convention of REFORM hereby give notice, That the ſtated Annual Meeting of the General Convention is to be held this year on Wedneſday the 15th day of Auguſt 1787; and it is requeſted and expected, that all the concurring Boroughs will ſend Delegates to Edinburgh on that occaſion, as many important objects relative to the intereſt of Reform are to be taken under conſideration.

The Delegates are deſired to take notice, that the meeting of Convention this year, is to be held within the Hall of the Society for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, Warriſton's Cloſe, ſecond turnpike on the left hand in going down the cloſe.

MAHOGANY, &c.

To be SOLD on Wedneſday the 29th current, within the houſe of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port-Glaſgow, betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock mid-day,

ABOUT Seventy Thouſand Feet of MAHOGANY of good ſizes for Coach-Makers, and nine tons LOGWOOD in lots, newly imported in the brig Albany, from the Muſquito Shore.

Alſo, the BRIG ALBANY, as ſhe lies in the harbour of Port-Glaſgow; burthen about 300 hogſheads tobacco.

Scantling of the wood, inventory of the brig, and conditions of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Dunlop; or Captain David Johnſton, Port-Glaſgow.

Sale of Heithat and Brandriggs,

IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Iſaac Mollinder, vintner in Lockerby, on Friday the 17th day of Auguſt curt. between the hours of eleven and twelve mid-day,

The Five-merk Lands of HEITHAT and BRANDRIGGS, lying within the pariſh of Hutton, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries. They are ſituated in a pleaſant country, very extenſive, and capable of great improvement, containing 400 Scots acres, whereof about 80 are arable, of an exceeding good ſoil, and the remaining 320 acres excellent paſture ground. The lands lie within five or ſix miles of two different limeſtone quarries, and about the ſame diſtance from Lockerby and Ecclefechan, both market towns, through which the turnpike road paſſes, and about two-thirds of the lands are incloſed with a ſtone dyke.

The preſent rent is 90 l. but a conſiderable riſe may be expected, as the tack is expired.

Further information may be got by applying to George Graham of Grahamſhall, and the tenant will ſhow the grounds.

The progreſs of writs, which is clear, the rental, and meaſurement of the lands, may be ſeen in the hands of John Gordon and Alexander Abercromby, writers to the ſignet, Edinburgh, to whom propoſals may be made for a private bargain, which they have power to conclude, between and the day of ſale.

SALE OF LANDS

In Kinroſs and Fife ſhires.

TO be SOLD by roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 15th of Auguſt curt, betwixt five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of BLAIR, the Lands of KINNAIRD, DICHENDAD, and DOWHILL, with the teinds, parſonage, and vicarage; together with the feu-duties and ſuperiorities of Dowhill-mill, Cleiſh-mill, the lands of Nivingſton and others near the church of Cleiſh, all lying in the pariſh of Cleiſh, and ſhire of Kinroſs. Alſo, the lands of WOODEND, BLAIRNBATHIE, and CRAIGENCAT, with the teinds thereof, in the pariſhes of Beath and Dunfermline, and ſhire of Fife.

The whole lands lie contiguous, and conſiſt of upwards of 3000 Scots acres, or 3760 Engliſh acres; whereof 1880 Scots acres, or 2380 Engliſh acres, or thereby, are incloſed, including the plantations. There is alſo a proportion of three undivided commonties, whereof a conſiderable part will fall to this eſtate.

The preſent [illegible] Dunfermline, is 860 l. 13 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; and there are two liferent-tacks upon the termination of which a conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected.

The plantations upon this eſtate are remarkably flouriſhing and extenſive, and are ſo diſpoſed as to produce ſhelter from all directions, and at ſame time to afford a great variety of beauty and ornament. They were valued in 1772, by a perſon of undoubted ſkill, at 9124 l. 17 s. 8 d. when there was only 327 Scots acres planted. They were alſo valued in 1786, by another perſon of great experience and knowledge at 12,857 l. 14 s. when there was upwards of 500 Scots or 630 Engliſh acres planted. They conſiſt chiefly of oaks; and there is alſo a great variety of all other kinds of foreſt-trees and of larixes, and all the different kinds of pines and firs, and of American and other foreign plants. At the time of the laſt valuation, there exiſted 823,730 trees (whereof there are fully 170,000 oaks) which, at the price put upon them, is only at the rate of 3½ d. per tree over-head, though there are many of them from 40 to 80 years old, which the laſt valuator reckons fit for immediate ſale, at the value of 5287 l. Theſe 500 acres make no part of the rental, there value being totally eſtimated into that of the plantations.

The ſituation of the place is exceedingly convenient, as the turnpike-road from Queensferry by Kinroſs to Perth, paſſes through the villages of Kelty-bridge and Maryburgh, which belong to the eſtate. It is diſtant twenty miles from Edinburgh, ten from North Queen's Ferry, five from Kinroſs, and twenty from Perth; and there are plentiful markets in the neighbourhood.

The extenſive improvements made on this eſtate have been by incloſing and planting. The agricultural part has never been overtaken to any extent; there is conſequently great room for improvement in that way, there being coal and lime in the grounds and neighbourhood. The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and afford three freehold qualifications, two in Kinroſs-ſhire, and one in Fife. There is an exceeding good houſe, with every ſort of conveniency and accommodation for a large family. The kitchen garden contains three acres, laid out with taſte, and plentifully ſtocked with fruit-trees of all ſorts. The fruit-walls are covered with trees of good bearing, and of the beſt kinds.

Except this garden and the court before the houſe, there is no expence neceſſary for keeping as a place; for, though there are ridings and openings through the woods, which ſerve equally for the purpoſe of removing the trees that are cut down, and the purpoſes of walking and riding for pleaſure, they are ſo contrived as to require no expence in maintaining them, or keeping them in order.

There is a bleachfield on this eſtate, with a bleacher's houſe, waſhing-houſe, drying-houſe, and every other neceſſary conveniency, and it is ſupplied at all times with a moſt abundant ſpring of water. There is alſo a lint-mill adjoining to it; and both the field and the mill have full employment. The villages of Maryburgh and Kelty afford all conveniencies that ariſe from the neighbourhood of trades people of every denomination, and are ſo far diſtant from the houſe as to cauſe no inconvenience.

There is plenty of game of all kinds upon the grounds, viz. Groufe or Muir-fowl, Partridges, Woodcocks, Hares, &c and the neighbouring Lochs abound with Trout, and all ſorts of freſh-water Fiſh.

For further particulars, enquire at William Leſſie writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the articles of roup, title-deeds, plans of the eſtate, and tacks; to whom any propoſal for a private bargain may be made.

Robert Bruce at Blair will ſhow the grounds.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES LUMSDAINE, late Feuer in Newton of Falaland.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 7. 1787.

THAT in a proceſs of multiple-poinding, at the inſtance of David Johnſton of Lathriſk, Eſq; againſt the ſaid James Lumſdaine and his Creditors, depending before the Lord Dunſinnan, the Lord Ordinary was this day pleaſed to ordain all and ſundry perſons having claims upon the ſaid Lumſdaine, to lodge their grounds of debt, with oath as to the verity, in the hands of Mr Alexander Stevenſon depute clerk of Seſſion, betwixt and the 12th day of October next with certification to ſuch as fail ſo to do, that they ſhall be excluded from any intereſt in the funds in medio; and appointed intimation of this to be made in the public newſpapers; and granted commiſſion to the Sheriff-depute or Subſtitute of the ſhire, or any of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in the bounds, to take the oaths and depoſitions of ſeveral Creditors on the verity of their debts.

Not to be repeated.

Third Notice—Firſt Term.

IN the Proceſs of Ranking and Sale, at the inſtance of Gideon Gray at Touch, as factor on the ſequeſtrated eſtate, real and perſonal of Hugh Seton of Touch, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt ALEXANDER STEWART of Inverauhyle and his Creditors, the Lord Ankerville, Ordinary, by his interlocutor dated 26th day of July 1787, nominated Lord Braxfield of ſame to rank the Creditors, and aſſigned the 12th day of November next, to the whole Creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them reſpectively, againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate, and that for the Firſt Term, with certification, as in a Reduction and Improbation; and appointed this notice thereof to be given, ſo as the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. STEVENSON, Cl.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Toutine-Room of Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday the 22d day of Auguſt 1787, between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of Nether Ardardane, *alias* Macaulay, *alias* GEILSTON, extending to a five-merk land of old extent, with the Spittal, commonly called Hoſtlery of Bridgend, and the paſturage and grazing of 6 cows, and one mare with a foal, in the commonty of the twelve-merk land of Ardardane Macaulay, and the fiſhing in the yair of Nether Ardardane in the water of Clyde, with the whole planting and policy thereto belonging, lying in the pariſh of Cardroſs, dukedom and late regality of Lennox and ſheriffdom of Dumbarton.

There is a good commodious Houſe upon the ground, a complete ſet of offices, with a bathing-houſe. The natural beauties of this eſtate, and its commanding view of the firth and river of Clyde, and the country adjacent, can be beſt deſcribed by thoſe who examine the whole with attention. John M'Robb, ſervant at Geilſton, will ſhow the premiſſes.

And alſo, SIX ROODS of LAND or thereby, in the BROMIELAW CROFT of Glaſgow, whereof three roods lie from eaſt to weſt upon Clyde, and the other three roods run from ſouth to north, and lie upon the ſouth ſide of the road leading to Anderſton.

And alſo, an ANNUAL RENT or Feu-Duty of [illegible] pounds Scots, payable yearly forth of a tenement, [illegible] two barns, ſometime belonging to Archibald Robertſon of Bedlay, lying within the Stable-green port of Glaſgow.

For further particulars, apply to Gilbert Hamilton, merchant in Glaſgow, or Patrick Robertſon, writer there.

N. B. The day of ſale of the houſes in Stockwell, Argyle's ſtreet, which belonged to Mr Thomas Dowie, to be afterwards advertiſed.

PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by auction, on Tueſday the 18th December 1787, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-room, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-houſe of Newton of Blair, and certain other Lands in the pariſhes of Blairgowrie, Alyth, Bendochy, Rattray, and Glenisla.

These lands will be expoſed in whole or in the following

1mo, The Lands of AUCHTERALYTH, in the pariſh of Alyth, conſiſting of about 308 acres of arable land, with an extenſive and improvable paſture, of about 170 acres, and a conſiderable oak-wood. There are many delightful ſituations for building on this farm, near the romantic banks of the Iſla, and there is marl in the near neighbourhood.

2do, Certain PARTS of the Barony of BAMFF, including the Lands of Creuchies in the pariſh of Blairgowrie, and the lands of Newton of Bamff, Fyal, Pitdrey, Kinkedly, and Galdſwell, with their pertinents, in the pariſh of Alyth. There are in this lot about 550 acres of arable land, and very extenſive paſture, containing many hundred acres.

3tio, The Lands of TULLIFERGUS and HILLOCK, in the pariſh of Bendochy, conſiſting of about 171 acres of arable land, and about 270 acres of paſture grounds.

4to, MIDDLE DRIMMY, ſituated on the Ericht, the banks of which are covered with natural wood, with the pendicles of Moſeud and Alnaknih in the pariſh of Rattray, conſiſting of about 93 acres of arable land, with 161 acres of paſture-ground.

5to, The Lands and Barony of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-houſe of Newton of Blair, and village of Blairgowrie, including alſo the Lands of Maws, with their pertinents. The premiſes conſiſt of about 771 acres of arable land, and above 1000 acres of paſture and muir grounds, which are very extenſive and thriving young plantations, together alſo with the vice patronage of the Church of Blair, and the ſalmon-fiſhing of the Keath on the river Ericht, which for ſome miles forms the eaſtern boundary of the eſtates, all lying in the ſaid pariſh of Blairgowrie.

The ſituation of Newton is particularly deſirable; it commands a beautiful view of Strathmore, and of the river Tay, Iſla, and Ericht, on the banks of which laſt there are natural woods, and many picturesque ſcenes. Every kind of ſport may be had in great perfection.—There is a great quantity of game.—It is a good hunting country, and the ſalmon fiſhing for ſalmon on the Ericht is very remarkable.

There is a conſiderable tract of flat land along the ſide of Ericht, upon which an extenſive manufacture, requiring great command of water, might be eſtabliſhed, as an aqueduct could be brought off the river at a high level, and at ſmall expence; and there are ſeveral populous villages in the neighbourhood.—The houſe is a ſubſtantial old houſe, lately repaired; and, at a ſmall expence, might be made commodious for a genteel family.

6to, The FOREST of ALYTH, with the property and ſuperiority Lands thereto belonging, including the lands of Waterſheall and Craighead, lying in the pariſh of Alyth, as alſo, the lands of Drumflognies or Drumheads, lying in the pariſh of Glenisla, and ſhire of Forfar.

Theſe lands conſiſt of about 159 acres of arable land, and 870 of paſture grounds, beſides the owner's intereſt as proprietor in and ſuperior of the Foreſt of Alyth, containing between 5000 and 6000 acres of paſture, muir, and heath grounds abounding in game, and well adapted for ſheep farms.

All the lands, except Lot I. hold of the Crown, and are let at very low rents.—Moſt of the farms are in a ſtate of nature, and are capable of very great improvement, being all within the reach of marl, and lie about fifteen miles from Perth and Dundee, and about three miles from Cupar Angus, a good market, and a poſt town.

For particulars apply to Mr Graeme clerk to the ſigner, Nicolſon's Square, in whoſe hands ſurveys and rent-rolls of the premiſſes may be ſeen.

The Baron Officer at Blairgowrie will ſhew the lands.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every *Monday, Thurſday*, and *Saturday*.—Price of a ſingle Paper 3*d*.—1 *l*. 17 *s*. 6 *d*. yearly when called for—2 *l*. & 6 *d*. delivered in Town—and 2 *l*. 6 *s*. 6 d. ſent by Poſt.